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The thesis of Mr. Lorentz adds no new material to this acknowledged theory, except the suggestion that *habemus* in its Old French form was first affected by *sumus*, as the *Moralium in Job* shows only *avomes* beside *somes*. The value of the thesis consists in the collecting and sifting of the different forms, and grouping them according to their geographical distribution. As more than sixty texts have been carefully searched, the investigation may be called a thorough if not an exhaustive one. Realizing the difficulty of becoming acquainted with dissertations that are not published in journals and that therefore easily escape attention, we hope the communication of the results of the present thesis will be of some service to students in Romance dialectology.

The difference in endings shows plainly the existence of two groups of dialects, one of which wholly rejects *-iens* and takes only *-oms* and its representatives, while the other adopts both. The former, moreover, never uses *-omes*, the latter never *-om*. These two groups are the West French (Poitou, Aunis, Saintonge, Angoumois, Touraine, Maine, Manche and Normandy) and the Anglo-Norman on the one side, and the rest of the continental French dialect on the other. West French *o* is represented in Anglo-Norman by *u*. The West French form *-om* changes to *-ō*, later written *-on*; *-ons* is used in the twelfth century only for the sake of the rhyme, and so with *-uns* in Anglo-Norman. Probably *-um* was also nasalized, though retaining its form.

The second group (Champagne Namur, Cambrai, Belgium, Flanders, Brabant, Hainault, Artois, Picardy, Beauvoisis, Vermandois, Ile de France) has only in the pres. ind. *-oms*, *-ons* etc., the other tenses have also *-iems*, *-iens* etc.

We recognize three further divisions: (1) East French, the dialects of Wallonia and Hainault, showing *-ons* in the pres. ind., and *-iens* in the pres. subj. and impf. ind. and subj. In the last two dialects and that of Champagne are to be found *-omes* and *-iemes* in the respective tenses, at least since the thirteenth century.—(2) *-ons* and *-omes* in the pres. ind. and subj., are to be found in the North French district; the exclusive use of *-iemes* is met with only in Picardy and Artois.—(3) In the Central

French dialect *-ons* and *-iens* are used indifferently, with the exception of the pres. ind., which knows only *-ons* or sometimes *-omes*; *-ons* predominates in the North and *-iens* in the South; the first form seems to be used exclusively in Beauvoisis.

This thesis will prove a valuable help for the study of the Old French dialects. The microscopic inquiry has proved, for instance, that *-omes* does not necessarily characterize the dialect of Picardy, as was formerly supposed. Some of the most genuine documents of that region never employ it. The results acquired also tend to overthrow the hypothesis of Prof. Suchier (Gröber's *Zeitschrift* I, 277) and of Jenrich (*Die Mundart des Münchener Brut* Halle, 1881), who assign the Brut of München to the dialect of Namur. Besides the occurrence of the *-uns* forms, which points to a connection with the Anglo-Norman, there seem to be other reasons for the untenableness of Jenrich's opinion. These we propose to consider in a later article.

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BRIEF MENTION.

One of the significant accessory features of the second convention of the Modern Language Association of Germany, held at Frankfurt in the last Easter Holidays, was the publication, under the general title of 'Frankfurter Neuphilologische Beiträge,' of a *Festschrift der Neuphilologischen Sektion des Freien Deutschen Hochstifts in Frankfurt a. M. zur Begrüssung des zweiten allgemeinen deutschen Neuphilologentages* (Frankfurt, 1887, 8vo., pp. xii, 136). It opens with an informal account of the origin and activity of the "Neuphilologischen Sektion" of Frankfurt, by Direktor Arthur Kortegarn. This is followed by an extended study of "La Critique littéraire de Sainte-Beuve," written by Armand Caumont, who quotes the remark of Edmond Scherer: Il faut avoir connu Sainte-Beuve, pour savoir l'importance qu'il attachait à l'orthographe d'un nom propre, à un renseignement, à une date. Il voulait tout voir de ses propres yeux, tout vérifier. Il avait vraiment la religion des lettres." Dr. Ludwig Römer

contributes an article entitled "Zwölf französische Lieder aus dem 16. Jahrhundert." One of the literary diversions of Dr. Edmund Stengel, the indefatigable Professor of Romance Languages at Marburg, is the collection and publication of the private correspondence of eminent philologists. He offers us here two letters from Ferdinand Wolf and Emanuel Geibel, and extensive contributions from the correspondence of the Brothers Grimm with several of their Frankfurt friends. Dr. Ferdinand Michel has a study entitled "Handschriftliches zu Les Tournois de Chauvenci von Jacques Bretel." One of the coincidences of similar work done at the same time at widely distant points is marked by Oskar Winneberger's "Textprobe aus der altfrz. Überlieferung des Guy de Warwick," considerable extracts from one of the unpublished MSS. of which (Bib. Nat. 1669) are given in the study of "Guillaume de Dole," appearing in the recent volume of 'Transactions of the Mod. Lang. Ass'n of America.' The last article is by Dr. Max Banner; it is entitled "Das Französische als Unterrichtsgegenstand an unsren Gymnasien." The predominance of critical studies in French in the above showing is noteworthy.

In *Science*, for December 23, '87, is to be found a short notice of Saintsbury's 'A History of Elizabethan Literature;' for January 13, '88, an account of the recent Fifth Annual Convention of the Modern Language Association of America, held at the University of Penna. (Philadelphia). A review and characterization of the work of the same Convention, from the pen of Dr. Julius Goebel, appears in the New York *Belletristisches Journal* for January 27th. The *University Review* (Organ of Garfield University) for December, 1887, contains an Article on "Modern Languages" by J. S. Griffin, Professor of Modern Languages in that University. The December Number (1887) of *The Academy* (Syracuse, George A. Bacon, Editor) has a characteristic and important article (pp. 385-397) on "Aims and Methods in Modern Language Teaching," by Samuel Thurber, Master in the Girls' High School, Boston.

Following close upon the first appearance of Grandgent's Italian Grammar, recently

noticed in these columns (II, 465), comes to us the third edition of a little work of similar form though different treatment, entitled 'A Manual of Italian Grammar, with Comparative Tables and Historical Remarks, by W. L. Montague, Professor of French, Italian and Spanish in Amherst College (New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1887. 12mo, pp. 114). The method of this grammar is purely descriptive, there being no exercises introduced, except one in pronunciation, which in addition to its special purpose "will be of service in the application of the various facts respecting the parts of speech as they are consecutively learned in the grammar." The grammatical statements, however, are illustrated by translated examples. The preface to this book received the authors signature in 1874, nor have the subsequent years, so far as the reader is informed, suggested the propriety of any changes or additions. Yet the occasion of offering a new edition to the public might have been utilized to give another form to certain features and statements of the work. Thus, as throwing light upon the information that Dante's classification of the Italian dialects has been modified since his time, other authorities than that of the "35th vol. of the North American Review" might appropriately have been mentioned. Care should have been taken to eliminate such misleading comparisons (for the plural forms) as that given on p. 17 for the definite article:

Sing. ILLE, ILLUM, ILLAM: *il, lo, la*;

Plur. ILLI, ILLOS, ILLAS: *i, gli, le*;

while a comparative table in which, for example, are confronted (p. 34), without any suggestion of a reconciliation, such forms as ILLAE (elleno), ILLARUM (di loro), ILLIS (a loro), ILLAS (loro, le), must be mystifying rather than suggestive to beginners. As to the 'historical remarks,' we find (p. 15) a note of some length accounting for the origin of the plural *s* in French, but of the Italian plural forms (including that in *-a*) no explanation is offered. The statement, however, is made that there are many "*euphonic changes*" in the formation of the plural: "1. Nouns ending in *ca* and *ga* take an *h* in the plural, in order to preserve the hard sound of the *c* and *g*," etc., etc.—On p. 37 the etyma of *questo, cotesto, quello* are

given as QUEM ISTUM, QUID ISTUM, QUEM ILLUM; and on p. 42 Sp. *quienquiera*, *qualquiera* are set down as the etymological equivalents of It. *chiunque*, *qualunque*, the corresponding Fr. *quiconque* being misprinted *quinconque*. On the same page we are told that "*Si* is used less frequently than *on* in French, to represent an indefinite subject; . . . but when the following *accusative* is plural the verb agrees with it. Ex. *Si vedono molte persone*."—Further on (p. 45), occurs the remarkable statement that "In the Provençal these forms [of the analytical future] were never combined, as in French, Italian and Spanish, to form a single word, and AD VOS DICERE HABES is written *vos-dir-ai*, or *dir-vos-ai*."—Again, on the same page, "The Spanish imperfect subjunctive in *ara* and *era* is formed from AREM, EREM of the same tense in Latin."—P. 74, "*Ci* and *vi* as adverbs of place are contractions for *quinci*, here; *quivi*, there."—In the chapter on 'derivation,' no account is taken of vowel quality and position, or of tonic accent.—With the exception of these, and some other *corrigenda*, the essential facts of the language are here conveniently grouped and plainly stated.

'Die Werke des Troubadours N'At de Mons,' by W. Bernhardt, forms volume eleven of the Altfranzösische Bibliothek (Heilbronn: Gebr. Henninger, 1887; pp. XLIX, 169). This poet, who belongs to the decadent epoch of Provençal literature, is not mentioned in the old MS. biographies, a neglect which all his contemporaries shared, save Guiraut Riquier. From a study of the historical allusions in his works, which are almost entirely didactic, the editor arrives at the following conclusion: N'At de Mons came from Toulouse; he wrote in the second half of the thirteenth century and was a contemporary of Alfonso X., of Castille, and Peter III., of Aragon. His death occurred about 1290. The poems, now edited for the first time, are five in number, contained in a single MS.; to them the *sirventes* already published (Bartsch, Chrest., col. 303) is added, which completes the sum total of what has been preserved. From passages and citations in the 'Leys d'Amors,' it is evident that many shorter poems were written by the same author and are now lost, —the fate which overtook the

greater part of the literature of South France. Unfortunately for the present popularity of N'At de Mons, the remnants of his literary baggage have little other than linguistic worth: his longest poem, in 2059 six syllable couplets, addressed to Alfonso X., treats of the influence of the stars on human destiny; the remaining five are on topics not more attractive. The editor has consequently devoted the greater part of the introduction to the language of the poet and of the MS., to comments on the flexion and versification. A short criticism, in which Dr. Foerster differs from certain views of the editor, is appended. Following the text are extended remarks and notes. It will be noticed that in this publication a departure from strictly French texts is made for the 'Altfranzösische Bibliothek.' That the precedent is to be followed appears from the announcement of other volumes on Provençal.

To the same field belongs the 'Vie de Saint George, poëme provençal' by C. Chabaneau, (Paris, 1877), a reprint from the *Revue des langues romanes*. The text is unaccompanied by notes, and represents merely the Provençal version of the favorite legend, evidently imitated from some French original. In the few remarks that precede the text, the editor has evidently overlooked the fact that the episode of the widow (v. 380 ss.) is common to the French poems and their Latin original (See *Zeitsch. für roman. Philologie*, v, 508). Also "le poëme de Wace sur le même sujet" is, without doubt, not by Wace but by some anonymous poet, later by thirty years or more (See *Zeitschrift für roman. Philologie*, v, 504).

At the last meeting of the Modern Language Association of America, held at the University of Penna. (Philadelphia) during the Christmas holidays, 1887, a Phonetic Section of the Society was formed for the purpose of encouraging and promoting the study of phonetics in this country. The desire is to place the practical teaching of this subject upon a more scientific basis, especially in our colleges, and to develop, as far as circumstances will admit, a spirit for scientific research in it. As a practical step toward the accomplishment of this object, it is proposed by the members specially interested, to urge that broader scope be given

to this subject in public and private instruction, to establish courses of lectures suitable to promulgate correct views concerning it, to arrange a system of exchanges in phonetic literature, and to give, by correspondence, to inquirers in phonetic matters such help as may be thought adapted to their various circumstances and needs. To secure agreement as to the general mode of sound notation to be used, a committee will endeavor to formulate a standard system which will be submitted for suggestions and improvements to all those who take special interest in the subject, and it is hoped that the result of their united efforts will meet with general approval. Equipped with this standard alphabet, young scholars will be able to record intelligibly the various dialect shadings of American speech, of whatever origin, and thus prepare the way to examine critically the interesting phenomena of speech mixture in this country. Suggestions from any quarter touching a definite system of Sound notation will be welcomed by the Committee. The veteran phonetist, Alexander Melville Bell, has accepted the presidency of the newly formed section and Professor Gustaf Karsten of Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind., has been appointed Secretary; to the latter should be addressed all communications relating to the subject of phonetics.

We take pleasure in announcing that the new American Folk-Lore Society, preparations for which have been for some time making, is at present definitely organized under the presidency of Prof. F. J. Child of Harvard. The Society will hold an annual meeting, but does not promise a yearly volume of Proceedings and Transactions. In lieu of this, a quarterly journal will be published, to be furnished to members of the Society in consideration of an annual membership fee of three dollars. It is hoped that the first number of the proposed journal will appear in April next. The Acting Secretary of the Society is Mr. W. W. Newell of Cambridge, Mass., to whom those interested may address themselves.

JOURNAL NOTICES.

ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR NEUFRAZÖSISCHE SPRACHE UND LITTERATUR. BAND IX, HFT. 6.—REZENSIONEN.

Koerting, H. Victor Fournel, Le vieux Paris; fêtes, jeux et spectacles.—**Heller, H. J.** F. C. Peterssen, Aus Frankreich. Bilder und Skizzen.—**Frank, Josef.** Arthur Tilley, The Literature of the French Renaissance. An introductory Essay.—**Bornhak, G.** Paul Kahnt, Gedankenkreis der Sentenzen in Jodelle's und Garnier's Tragödien und Seneca's Einfluss auf denselben.—**Mahrenholtz, R.** Gustave Larroumet, La Comédie de Molière, l'auteur et le milieu.—**Mahrenholtz, R.** W. Kreiten, Molière's Leben und Werke.—**Koerting, H. R.** Mahrenholtz, Jean-François Regnaud.—**Hartmann, K. A. Martin.** Neue Erscheinungen der Hugo-Litteratur.—**Heller, H. J.** Jan ten Brink, Litterarische Schetsen en Kritieken: Émile Zola.—**Heller, H. J.** Jan ten Brink, 1. Het Naturalisme is good, etc.—**Scheffler, W.** C. C. Fleuriot, Auswahl französischer Sprichwörter mit deutscher Übersetzung und Erklärung.—**Sarrazin, Joseph.** Frankfurter Neu-philologische Beiträge.—**Rambeau, A.** Lehr- und Übungsbücher für den Schulgebrauch.—**Bergholter, W.** Xavier de Maistre, Prascovie ou La Jeune Sibérienne.—**Sarrazin, Joseph.** Schulausgaben.—**Lion, Th. C.** Schulausgaben.—**Miszellen.** **Barrelet, Charles.** 1) J. Racine, Die Gerichtsfexen.—**Wespy, L.** Auguste Vitu, Les Mille et une Nuits de Th âtre.—**Mahrenholtz, R.** J. Grand-Carteret, La France jugée par l'Allemagne.—**Heller, H. J.** Victor Cherbuliez, La Bête.—**Heller, H. J.** Catulle Mendès, Zo'har, roman contemporain.—**Rambeau, A.** Nachtrag zu Zschr. IX, 2, S. 32 ff.; S. 39 ff.—**Schulze, O.** Zu Zschr. IV, S. 182 ff.—**Stipfle, Theodor.** Bemerkungen zu dem deutsch-französischen Teile des Enzyklopädischen Wörterbuchs von Sachs (grosse Ausgabe).—**HFT. 7.** ABHANDLUNGEN. **Dammholz, R.** Studien über die französische Sprache zu Anfang des XVII. Jhrhds. im Anschluss an J. de Schélandre's Tyr et Sidon, Tragédie comédie divisée en deux journées.—**Mahrenholtz, R.** Émile Zola's Selbstbekenntnisse im Roman expérimental.—**Miszellen.** **Richter.** Von den losen Fischen dieser Welt, nur eine Übersetzung aus dem Französischen des Jean Bouchet.—**Mahrenholtz, R.** Doutes sur les Opinions reçues dans la Société.—**Wespy, K.** Eugène Sue, son exil en Savoie 1852-1857.

LITERATURBLATT FÜR GERMANISCHE UND ROMANISCHE PHILOLOGIE.—**Nov. Behaghel, Otto.** Brugmann, Grundriss der vergl. Grammatik der indogerman. Sprachen I.—**Ehrismann, G.** Wrede, Ueber die Sprache der Wandalen.—**Symons, B.** Volo spo. Aus dem Altnord. übersetzt von A. Heusler.—**Mogk, E.** Gering, Glossar zu den Liedern der Edda.—**Sprenger, R.** Reinhart Fuchs. Hrsrg. von Reissenberger.—**Koch, Max.** Schmidt, Charakteristiken.—**Proescholdt, Ludwig.** Markscheffel, Thomas Kyds Tragödien.—**Kressner, Adolf.** Saure, Auswahl engl. Gedichte; Groppe und Hausknecht, Auswahl englischer Gedichte.—**Ehrismann, G.** Vogels, Die ungedruckten latein. Versionen Mandeville's.—**Morf, H.** Ziesing, Erasme ou Salignac? Étude sur la lettre de Franç. Rabelais.—**Stiefel, A. L.** Wenzel, Studien über Antoine de